



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, PUBLISHING THE
OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE: S. NEWCOMB, Mathematics; R. S. WOODWARD, Mechanics; E. C. PICKERING, Astronomy; T. C. MENDENHALL, Physics; R. H. THURSTON, Engineering; IRA REMSEN, Chemistry; JOSEPH LE CONTE, Geology; W. M. DAVIS, Physiography; HENRY F. OSBORN, Paleontology; W. K. BROOKS, C. HART MERRIAM, Zoology; S. H. SCUDDER, Entomology; C. E. BESSEY, N. L. BRITTON, Botany; C. S. MINOT, Embryology, Histology; H. P. BOWDITCH, Physiology; J. S. BILLINGS, Hygiene; WILLIAM H. WELCH, Pathology; J. McKEEN CATTELL, Psychology; J. W. POWELL, Anthropology.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

PHYSICS AND FAITH.*

CONTENTS:

<i>Physics and Faith</i> : DR. H. CARRINGTON BOLTON	241
<i>The Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology</i> : PROFESSOR W. F. GANONG.....	246
<i>Washington University</i> : CHANCELLOR W. S. CHAPLIN, PROFESSOR EDWARD H. KEISER.....	258
<i>Scientific Books</i> :—	
<i>Boveri Ueber die Natur der Centrosomen</i> : PROFESSOR EDMUND B. WILSON. <i>Moses and Parsons's Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis</i> ; <i>Tillman on Minerals and Rocks</i> : C. H. W. <i>Erdmann's Lehrbuch der anorganischen Chemie</i> : PROFESSOR EDWARD RENOUF. <i>Notes</i> ..	264
<i>Societies and Academies</i> :—	
<i>The Geological Society of Washington</i> : DR. F. L. RANSOME, DAVID WHITE. <i>Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> : DR. HENRY E. CRAMPTON. <i>The Academy of Science of St. Louis</i> : PROFESSOR WILLIAM TRELEASE. <i>Science Club of the University of Wisconsin</i> : E. R. MAURER.....	270
<i>Discussion and Correspondence</i> :—	
<i>The Sidgwick Memorial</i> : PROFESSOR J. MARK BALDWIN.....	274
<i>Shorter Articles</i> :—	
<i>Radio-active Minerals</i> : GEO. B. PEGRAM. <i>The Musical Bow in California</i> : ROLAND B. DIXON.	274
<i>Current Notes on Physiography</i> :—	
<i>The Yosemite Valley</i> ; <i>Patagonia</i> : PROFESSOR W. M. DAVIS.....	275
<i>Zoological Notes</i> : C. B. D.....	276
<i>A Bill Establishing a National Observatory</i>	276
<i>The Reorganization of the Department of Agriculture</i>	277
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	278
<i>University and Educational News</i>	279

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Our knowledge concerning the properties of and changes in matter is gained in the first place through our bodily senses, and secondly through the intellect; the primary concepts thus acquired are confirmed, modified and enlarged by operations of the imagination and of the reason. The five senses with which we are endowed are of very unequal value in the acquisition of knowledge of natural objects; smelling, tasting and hearing make but small and unimportant contributions compared with those communicated by the senses of sight and of feeling.

An intelligent being, having only the single sense of feeling, would nevertheless be able to handle a large number of objects within his reach and to study their properties; he would early distinguish between matter at rest and matter in motion; he would notice the properties of inertia and of weight; he would perceive in his person the effects of heat and of cold, of dryness and of moisture; he would become acquainted with the shape of bodies of moderate size and with their superficial properties, such as smoothness or roughness, softness or hardness; he might, if he made sagacious use of his one power, recognize the distinction between matter in its three states—solid, liquid and

* Address of the retiring President of the Chemical Society of Washington, February 14, 1901. -